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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Short Studies in Federal Incorpo ration. Further material for profitable thought

may be found in this part of Mr. WICK-ERSHAM'S Federal incorporation bill: The charter of every corporation formed here under shall be subject to alteration, suspension ad repeal in the discretion of the Congress, and

the Congress may at pleasure dissolve any such Why, even the stockholders need not

be consulted. Under the archaic and unenlightened avstem of State control of corporations doing business on the strength of a State's charter, the question of change in the corporate purposes has generally been held to concern both parties to the contract, the chartering power and the chartered person. Let us quote, for instance, from Dr. FROST's treatise on the incorporation and organization of corporations:

"It appears clear that under the liberal power of amendment existing to-day in the majority of States any changes may be made, no matter how fundamental, by the consent of all the stockiders. And where the matter is simply one tween the corporation and the State the right to make such an amendment cannot, in the States referred to, be questioned when adopted by the than in Africa. requisite number of stockholders.

Again, in the opinion of Chief Justice BIGELOW of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the case of Durfee vs. Old Colony and Fall River Railway Company:

" If It be asked by whom such amendment or Iteration is to be made, the answer is obvious: By the parties to the contract, the Legislature on one hand and the corporation on the other; the by a vote of the majority of the stockholders rding to the provision of its charter. It is nothing more than the ordinary case of a stipulation that one of the parties to a contract may vary its terms with the ament of the other con-

We have pointed out already the encouraging fact that Mr. WICKERSHAM'S bill requires every concern seeking refuge in the Federal bosom to accept in blank and in advance any future become the occupant.

Section 36, quoted above, adds the equally encouraging circumstance of absolute power "in the discretion of Congress" to rewrite the charter originally granted by the Federal Commis- Valley University. It is the only town sioner of Corporations. And the Con- of its size in the United States that is gress may "at pleasure" extinguish any Federal corporation.

at Washington, and permanence of establishment for the conduct of business by the owners of the business surrendering old fashioned two party contract distinction. rights and coming voluntarily under full Federal supervision!

Mr. Asquith Faces His Dilemma.

Though Mr. KEIR HARDIE, with his extreme socialistic notions, does not in any way, fortunately for England, represent the Labor party, and can still less bind by his utterances the little band of Labor members elected to the new Parliament his denunciation of the Liberals and his call for the utter extermination of the Lords will serve to remind Mr. ASQUITH that he cannot count on the whole of the Labor fraction of his majority for support. The election of Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN with a dozen more opponents of cause demonstrates that even should he attempt to keep his preelection assurances, which the chief whip of his party has declared were not promises, there can be no hope of securing the whole vote of the Nationalist fraction of the majority for the measures proposed by the Government.

Should the Nationalists, in whose hands lies the fate of the present Government, or its successor till Britain gets ready for a new election, choose to transfer their support to the Unionist side, in case Mr. Asquith's memory proves at fault, they will have ample during the elections; otherwise the loss | them for mercy. He freed a good many. of Liberal seats in the north of England | There seems to be a lack of delicacy and in Scotland would perhaps have in this eulogy from the home town, but been as marked as in the south. The the sincerity of it is not to be doubted. hatred of the English applies as strongly Subtlety in expression is not common in to the Liberals as to the Unionists, and Wahpeton. They speak right out in hail the Irish leaders may be ready to accept fellow well met fashion, and the rough a smaller measure of relief for the time jest is endearment. Senator PURCELL Florida. 171 tons; Montana, 102 tons, and Oregon, the Unionists, who have is perhaps stronger on practical farming 59 tons. The head office of the new company is made them no false promises and who than PORTER J. McCumber: can put through the Lords whatever they agree to, than from Liberal lead- ails, takes a run out to the farm in his automobile ers quibbling about their obligation and then always shows up in town with his farmer or haggling about terms. The chief garbon." asures for the relief of Ireland in

stances seem to call for his hastening like a quarter horse. slowly. The election has expressed nothing plainly as to public opinion, nothing decisive as to free trade and protection, nor as to the conflict beween Lords and Commons, nor certainly as to the desirability of Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE'S budget.

If the Government is to be carried on it can be done at present only by compromises. The first that suggests itself. nowever humiliating it may be to Mr. ASQUITH and his party, is to face the fact of an adverse answer from the country and to modify the budget so as o make it acceptable to the body of the Liberal party and not impossible to the House of Lords.

The Homecoming of Tartarin. A passionate demonstration is now being fomented with due regard to reneral scheme and detail.

It is well, even if it might have been etter. Suppose he were to return on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Suppose that the Repubtion and madness.

Even as it is, all the omens smile. Confusion and bickering among the Republicans in Congress: the Administration struggling under the fatal inheritance of his follies; the party wrecked; the President's own State hardly to be 'saved"; the strutting lords of Chautauqua fighting for their own hand; the yellow magazines and weeklies tarinian volume of voice; Republican rancor, ineptitude, private ambition posing as superior virtue; Republican members of Congress skedaddling from CANNON as the unclean thing; a miscellaneous shindy in the party: TARTARIN

The Junior Senator From North Dakota.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. PURCELL slipped into the Senate so unobtrusively the other day by appointment of Governor BURKE of North Dakota, the Hon. FOUNTAIN L. TROMPSON having mysteriously effaced himself, that it felt former expressing its intentions by means of a of Wahpeton as Senator, and men stuttered in pronouncing the title as they took their new colleague by the hand. The first citizen of Wahpeton, as everybody knows, is the Hon. PORTER JAMES McCumber, whose tribute to the poverty of the farmer will never be forgotten by those who heard it in the Senate last week:

" Mr. President, men have become millionaires by manufacturing toothpicks; men have become millionaires by making chewing gum; men have herbs with a little poor whiskey and paiming it shall have incorporated; no matter how of on the public as a cure all. This world is full momentous or significant the further of men who have become millionaires and multi protrusion of the Federal leg into the millionaires by producing things that have been of aperture of which the Federal foot has no avail or value whatever to the population of this country, and yet history fails to record a single case where any man has become a millionaire by farming the soil."

Wahpeton had a population of 2,228 in 1900 and is the seat of Red River represented by two Senators at Washington. Grain and lumber are its other What an inviting prospectus of sta- products. The senior Senator as an aubility, freedom from whimsical and thority on steers, red wheat and white political interference by the legislators clover has such a long lead over the junior Senator that Mr. PURCELL's antecedents and resources become of intense interest if he is to make a bid for equal

Wahpeton was so proud of having a second Senator at Washington that it immediately furnished a full personal sketch of Mr. PURCELL to a curious world. He was born at Flemington, N. J., famous above all other places in the State for its poultry, particularly its vellow legged chickens and a specially bred turkey very thick in the thighs and of a tender texture when picked at any age. Mr. PURCELL was the ninth of ten children. He was of Irish stock, his father having come over when a young man. Brought up on the farm the ninth in the family entered at 20 the law office the family entered at 20 the law office water power, coal or oil land, amounts to passenger traffic was not an "instruoff the Hon. John W. Voorhees and their destruction so far as their present mentality" of interstate commerce. That was admitted to the New Jersey bar Mr. REDMOND's leadership of the Irish after four years study. In 1881 Mr. Pur-CELL borrowed \$100, shook the dust of Flemington from his feet and migrated to Wahpeton. On his way to the West Mr. PURCELL quieted and cured a sick infant on the train and acquired the sobriquet of "Doc," by which he is known in Wahpeton to this day. "As a mixer." says the biographical sketch of him, "Doe PURCELL has no superiors." There als is this account of his success at the bar:

"He bears a good reputation as a criminal lawyer and for years defended most of the criminals who were brought to trial in Richland county. When he couldn't win a jury by roasting the other fellow he would try shedding tears for the 'innocent and ill treated' client, and with the sweat justification for their course. The Irish | melting down his collar and a stream of perspirahave kept their side of the agreement tion running off his baid head, would implore

being from the Unionists, who have is perhaps stronger on practical farming

" Occasionally the Senator dons a pair of over

A stout, unyielding, if not always recent years have been carried out infallible Democrat. Doc PURCELL has the world.

honestly by Unionist Governments, and been by natural selection a leader of there is no reason why another Unionist his party in North Dakota. Mr. CLEVE-Government should not extend the land LAND made him United States District reforms, the relief most needed, or grant Attorney. He and Mr. McCumbes once There have been rumors, too, of dis- torney, McCumber winning by a short trust law that affection in the largest fraction of the head. Mr. PURCELL has been one of the will give to the Federal Government greater majority, the moderate Liberals being rare Democrats in the North Dakota unwilling to be dragged about by the Senate. It is to be noted as bearing on radical section with its socialist allies, his career in the greater Senate that beand the names of Mr. Asquirt himself fore he had been in his seat two days ee and of Sir EDWARD GREY have been he made a famous speech. He is said 2 00 mentioned among those ready to with- to be more fluent than Mr. McCumber. s ee draw. The statement, therefore, that more picturesque in his tropes, and 70 Mr. Asquith, who has now returned he has a fine turn of invective when from retirement and is facing his di- aroused. The senior Senator is really lemma, intends to force through his ponderous and profound, and we should good deal of caution. The circum- into his stride he will make up ground

The Personal Tax Problem.

That the taxation of personal property under present conditions causes grave injustices has long been notorious. Many persons who should pay escape altogether, while others are taxed on nominal valuations, which admittedly bear no relation to their possessions. Annually the assessors put the names of thousands of men and women on the lists, in the hope that some of them will be subject to taxation and willing to pay. swearing that they own no personal property, and are not liable to taxation. Among them are some perjurers, but the great majority are honest citizens, whose inclusion in the tentative list is are printed in a directory that has fallen into the hands of the authorities.

For the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 the city budgets contained items aggregating \$10,000,000 to provide for deficiencies ican party had reaped the day before in taxes previously levied and deemed little of the harvest of division, fac- to be uncollectible. These deficiencies were largely the result of solemnly including in the estimates of revenues annually a sum from personal property taxes too large by half. Under the law this estimate must be made, although the Tax Department officials know that only about 50 per cent, of the amount levied will be collected.

Mayor GAYNOR in his recent letter to the Tax Commissioners indicates that yellowing and yelling with a true Tar- he is in favor of doing away with the taxes on personal property entirely, and putting the whole burden on real estate. Such a change has often been suggested, but it would be opposed by important interests, and it is questionable to what extent it would have popular has brought down bigger game here approval. The present system, or lack of system, is wholly indefensible.

Though the statement of the trustees of the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford for 1908-09 is purely statistical, some matters States, and eleven from Germany. They were distributed pretty evenly among awkward to address the second citizen the colleges, the largest number, fifteen, being entered at Balliol, while Corpus and Keble had one each

> manic tongue, seems to be carried out, and substantial "instrumentalities." for of the eighty-three students from merica, while the rest returns Fatherland, and of the seventy-eight colonials only a very small proportion remained in England.

> second class and one fourth class, colo- gress now wish to give to the word? nials all, is the sum of honors in humane prudence, and scholars from Alabama.

To teach a ten-year-old boy to fight is some-imes the best solution of certain problems in connection with bis education.—Professor M. V. D'SHEA of the University of Wisconsin.

Did Mr. O'SHEA have to be taught?

THE CONSERVATION POLICY.

Opinions of the Who Acknowledges No. Debt to Posterity.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have especially of those that have made money in doing so. The only word of praise is for the conservation movement. To us of the West this fad seems the most objection-

Government "withdrawal" of forest land use is concerned. The forest rots or burns. the water power is as useless as it was in the Eocene period, if it then existed, and the sources of much needed fuel in oil or coal lands are only useful to feed a few miserable sheep. The worst private or corporate monopoly is not so deadly to industry as our forcement.

nopoly is not so deadly to industry as our Government.

The West is accustomed to the usage that an unused source of wealth or useful industry belongs to him who first developed it, and it would seem that this usage was much more in the public interest than for the Government to withdraw these sources of industry for a coming generation that will have discovered new materials and new sources of power for itself as the past generation has done. The idea that forests have a regulating influence on stream flow is shown to be largely imaginary when actual facts and records are used as the basis, as is pretty conclusively shown in the papers and discussion of that subject by the American Society of Civil Engineers during the last year.

The prosperity of the Pacific Coast is being seriously bindered by this conservation policy.

COALINGA Cal., February 5. COALINGA Cal., February

A Little American Fleet in the Levant From Daily Consular and Trade Reports

A letter received by the bureau of manufactures Steam Navigation Company in December last sold its steamers and the good will of the bust ness to an American company. The ships, eight in number, have received the toilowing names: California, 717 tons; Virginia, 624 tons; New Jer in Smyrna, and the boats will call at most of the islands of the archipelago and at all the principal ports of the Levant. Under able management the new line, to which several other steamers are to be added, should be able to capture practically the whole carrying trade of the islands of the archipelago and of the surrounding mainland. and will prove of immense assistance in increasing

INTERSTATE COMMERCE "IN- BRITISH AND AMERICAN COM- MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE THE TROOPS FOR THE DEFENCE STRUMENTALITIES!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Chicago Republican convention declared considerable degree of local autonomy. ran against each other for State At- for an amendment of the Sherman anti- Kingdom have been running a neck and

supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having nower and opportunity to effect monopolies

advice regarding new legislation in execution of that declaration. His Attorney General and the expert lawyers employed in prosecution of corporations violating the law of 1890 have drawn and laid before Congress bills to put in force the Presilent's plan. They have been referred to budget at once, must be taken with a say that when the junior Senator gets the law committees of both houses. The time for beating the bush has passed. The birds should be caught, or permitted five years British exports of manufacto fly in freedom. The members of the tured cotton, exclusive of apparel, exthroughout the country are entitled to exports of manufactured cotton during have an anti-trust law so definite and that time reach a total of \$2,400,000,000 unambiguous that they can safely advise while American exports of raw cotton clients of that which is permitted and that to modify in pending cases its previous ruling to the effect that the law of 1890 of grouping and classification make im-Every year there is a long line of men forbids corporations to make any conand women at the Tax Department tracts in restraint of interstate commerce, or that the restraint is confined to those available. Roughly, British exports of contracts that are "reasonable." Nobody here thinks the court will, on the other hand, in the Tobacco case or in any other case, declare that the law of 1890 forbids a restraint of trade that is remote and have averaged \$2,900,000,000, as compared due solely to the fact that their names not direct. Yet nobody here knows, even with \$1,258,000,000 for this country. About after reading what the President has said to Congress and the new law proposed by his Attorney-General, which contracts, combinations or conspiracies, if any, in 20 per cent of the total, or practically restraint of trade or commerce among the States are now lawful. The President intimates that nobody can know until the Supreme Court makes the announcement. That is certainly not quite the correct thing in a republic. It concerns. however, only the ambiguous law that is

> now on the statute book The Chicago platform and the President's messages to Congress refer to new doctrines and principles to be embodied in new laws which will give to Congress interstate commerce. What are those new laws to contain? It is to be hoped the United Kingdom last year exceeded that the judiciary committees of the two \$100,000,000. American exports of fresh houses will now plainly and candidly tell business men, and before the laws shall be enacted will in the Congressional elections of this year permit the voters to express their wishes

We all know that the Constitution has commerce among the States." We all concede that Congress can create corporations if the creation shall be a "direct" Congress by the Constitution. all aware that the Supreme Court has of interest may be gleaned from it. The adjudged that "the power of Congress British colonies, ninety from the United may be employed to interfere with its country. freedom." We all also are aware that the power of Congress over interstate commerce is not full, complete and absolute, but is restrained by the Fifth, Tenth and other amendments of the Consti-CECIL RHODES's intention in establish- tution. We have all also been told that ing the scholarships, namely, to transmit the "instrumentalities" of interstate com-English standards of learning and cul- merce that Congress can regulate must ports the balance for 1909 dropped to ture throughout the world of the Ger- be necessary, proper, appropriate, direct \$274,000,000.

America who have completed their course should therefore now indicate which they eighty-two have gone back to spread the are, if heretofore unregulated by Con-Oxford manner from Maine and New Hamp- gress, and permit the voters to say if they shire to Florida, Mississippi and Michigan; wish such instrumentalities to be hereof the twenty-three Germans one went to after regulated at Washington and not by

vented the interstate railway law, that the term "transportation" shall include all The showing in scholarship is respect- instrumentalities of shipment and carable but not brilliant. The greater part riage, and again in 1906 that the term shall turned to the more modern branches of embrace "cars and other vehicles and all study, jurisprudence, history and natural instrumentalities of shipment and carscience taking the bulk of them. Two riage," &c. What significance does Con-

The President in his recent message letters, the glory of Oxford, but one Ken- and in the transmitted bill distinctly rec- The minimum rate of a country hotel in tucky boy took first class honors in juris- ognized a power in Congress to regulate the South is \$2 a day, and within the last persons engaged in selling commodities Idaho. New Hampshire and Illinois won across State boundaries who are associsecond class honors in that subject or in ated in corporations, and also their finanhistory; moreover, four Americans rep- cial affairs. Does the present Congress resented Oxford against Cambridge in assent to that? If the Public Service athletic sports; their absence from other Commission of New York shall, for exam- the same meal ple, permit a New York corporation so engaged to increase its shares and bonds and Congress shall prohibit, what will happen? Will not a constitutional regulation by Congress be supreme over New York law? Is the capital used by persons engaged in interstate commerce to be an instrumentality thereof which Congress can regulate and the chartering State cannot regulate?

It does not seem open to question that the present Congress, having the Presibeen reading in magazines for many months dent's proposed legislation before it. ttle but abuse of the people that are doing should now frankly define the boundary things to develop the country, and more line between the instrumentalities of interstate trade which Congress can regulate and those which it ought not to regulate. Justice Brewer (192 U. S. R., page able of those boomed by our late objec- 21) said that a cab service in New York city operated by an interstate transportation company in connection with its mentality" of interstate commerce. That is only one of a hundred illustrations. Can Congress regulate production in New York?

A lawver who has made a study of the subject said to-day that the late Justice Peckham, when speaking for the court, had (171 U. S. R., page 578) asked a series of pertinent questions regarding instrumentalities of interstate commerce which the present Congress should now coneider and answer.

It is not too much to say that the most learned and careful among the lawyers and Judges here who have studied the President's recent message as illustrated by the Attorney-General's bill now before Congress are profoundly alarmed by the enlargement of the "instrumentalities" of interstate commerce which it is contemplated that Congress shall regulate to the exclusion of the States. It is not an enlargement of power in Congress that is disturbing, so much as of the things on which the power shall by Smyrna, Turkey, advises that the Ottoman Congress be exerted to the obvious disparagement of the rights of the Legislature of the State. ALBANY, February 9.

Smoking Automobiles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A smoking automobile is the sign of a lazy and incompetent chauffeur on the box. How long are we to put up with this unnecessary and intolerable nuisance? It is prohibited in other cities and should be here. Cannot that marvellous and bewildering aggre a prohibitory ordinance with a penalty of ten days in the workhouse, and thus do something to justify their existence? PROMETRIAN. New York. February 9.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- For a number of neck race for leadership in exports. The records of the last six calendar years

stand thus: EXPORTS. United States, United Kingd \$1,463,410,000 \$1,451,317,740 President Taft has sent to Congress his 1905 1.605.054.400 1,798,243,424 1,923,426,205 2,073,299,737 1.835,175,750 1,841,383,564 1,728,203,271 \$1,713.502,815 \$1,774,343,472

Average .. The larger part of the American business consists of foodstuffs and raw materials; the larger part of the British trade is in manufactured goods. In the last two law committees are lawyers who ceed in value the American exports of should realize that those in active practice raw cotton. In round figures British stand at \$2,200,000,000. Compared with which is prohibited. Business men, pre- that huge British total American exports sumed to know the law they will be pun- of the manufactured article, amounting ished for violating, have a right to be told to less than \$150,000,000, are not worth by Congress what the law is, and not be mentioning. In fact, measured in square ompelled to await the end of a lawsuit. yards British exports of cotton cloth Nobody here expects the Supreme Court probably exceed the entire product of American looms. Differences in systems possible any exact comparison of the trade in other lines from the details yet manufactures of iron, steel and other metals appear to be somewhat more than twice those of the United States. British imports for the last six years

40 per cent. of the British total is repre sented by food, drink and tobacco, and about one-third by raw materials. About \$600,000,000 a year, appears in the item of grain, flour, meat and meat animals. About one-third of the supply was obtained from the United States, a declining tendency being shown in the returns of the later years. British imports of wheat during 1909 were valued at \$220,-000,000, about 15 per cent. from the United States, while nearly two-thirds of the \$31,000,000 worth of flour was bought here. Most of the lard and hams came from this country, but less than half of "greater supervision and control" over the bacon was American. The total value of the hog products imported into beef show heavy decline.

British imports of manufactured goods are valued at about \$700,000,000, which is about one-half the value of the manufactured goods exported. An important item on the British export list, prominent imparted to Congress power "to regulate by its absence on our own list, is "new ships." Exports of new vessels show an average value of \$40,000,000 a year for the last five years. A comparison of the total method of exercising power given to trade of 1909 with that of 1908 shows an We are increase of \$359,000,000 in the imports of the United States, \$154,000,000 in the imports of the United Kingdom, an increase total number of scholars in residence was extends to all the instrumentalities of of \$6,200,000 in British exports, and a de-179, of whom seventy-eight came from the such commerce and to every device that crease of \$24,600,000 in exports from this

With the exception of 1902, when the balance was \$343,000,000, the trade between the United States and the United Kingdom has shown for more than ten years a balance exceeding \$350,000,000 a year in favor of this country. As a result of increased imports and decreased ex-

The judiciary committees of Congress COST OF LIVING IN THE SOUTH. Accommodations Much Higher at the Hotels Than in the North.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Mobile Register of February 7 appears a news item from Washington to the effect Congress enacted in 1887, when it in-cented the interstate railway law, that Department of Agriculture average behat as shown by sworn statements the tween \$1 and \$2.50 a day.

This is absurd. First class accommodations cannot be secured as cheanly in the South as in other parts of the country. I am a native of New York city and have travelled in all of the Atlantic seaboard States during the last eight years, and I am of the opinion that I know something

about the travelling proposition. . two years where there is no competition many of them have gone up to \$2.50; and the food you get at most of them beggars If you had supper in Jesup. description. Ga., and by an airship route could break fast in China Grove, N. C., you would get

can be secured at \$1 a day, and no doubt hey are patronized by worthy people, but I was never aware that a Government em-

I was rever aware that a Government employee ate such "humble pie." I know quite a few personally.

I have put up at some country hotels in New England, and—well, comparisons are odious. However, it is sufficient to say that there is little more to be desired for \$2 a day.

Then again, please consider that the South has to import much of what it eats from sections of the country which according to aforesaid Government employees are more expensive to live in.

to aforesaid Government employees are more expensive to live in. In a first class hotel in a large city in the South, a hotel which ranks with a second class hotel in the East, you cannot secure complete accommodations for much less than \$5 a day.

By way of comparison, you could get more

complete accommodations for much less than \$5 a day.

By way of comparison, you could get more for \$5 a day in Boston than in Atlanta. In a pinch you could live very comfortably in Boston for \$4 a day, much better than you could in Birmingham, Ala.

In the matter of housekeeping a family can live more comfortably within a moderate distance of Boston, New York or Philadelphia on the same amount of money as would be spent under the same circumstances on the outskirts of Atlanta. The most economical city in the country, by the way, is Raltimore.

These figures from the aworn statements of Government employees do not constitute a proper commentary on the differences in cost of living in hotels in different sections of the country. They jump from a dollar a day backwoods hotel, where hog and hominy is the cuisine, to a first class hotel in Boston, where you can get Parker House rolls and real buckwheat cakes and real maple syrup for breakfast. As they stand the figures are valueless and misleading.

TRAVELLER.

MOBILE, Ala., February 8.

The Mission of a Sweet Voice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. why should not the sweet cadence of John Bar-rett's voice go far in the production of that perfect harmony which will ultimately bring abo a sweeter fellowship-akin to brotherly love-

Let THE SUN lighten the burden and light the way to a more perfect understanding of the prob-lems which confront us. especially in the getting all that is "coming to us." be it soon or late, by a closer relation with the persevering and in some cases perspiring republics south of us.

Perhaps the echo of the Barrett megaphone Perhaps the echo of the Barrett mega-will reach where THE SUN'S rays cannot

A STILL SMALL VOICE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 8.

Tired Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If giving

up seats to women in public conveyances has fallen into disuse. It is because tired men need all the rest they can get. Because many women fill the trains and boats for shopping expeditions which are regarded as unnecessary by men occupying seats; again. I have time and again see gation of human intelligence known as the Board of Aldermen muster sufficient courage to enact would not occupy them, waiting as it were for the seats to get up and walk over to them. It is hard to say who is to blame; the population is verily oils podrids.

New York, February 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 put years the United States and the United last Saturday's Sun before Mr. Goldwin Smith this morning, and I quote verbatim his remarks on the letter of "The Man-

hattan Philosopher": "Mr 'E. H. J.' seems to have misrea Mr. Goldwin Smith's words on the House of Lords. What Mr. Smith advocates, in short, is replacement of the hereditary privilege in legislation, only observing that it would be unnecessary to interfere

with the social titles." ARNOLD HATLTAIN.

TORONTO, February 7.

FEDERAL INCORPORATION.

Project Requiring the Broadest Consider eration and Most Thorough Scrutiny.

From the Springfield Republican. We can say in all conservatism that it strikes more heavily at the long established political structure of the great republic than any measure which has been propose perhaps since the civil war. If charters were generally availed of, through less come to be the case, the Federal character of our Government would become greatly impaired. A step would be taken importance in our political system which would inevitably invite other steps in the same direction. If, for example, exclusive Federal charters for industrial corporations why not, all the more, exclusive Federa charters for the railroads? And with general corporation creation and regulation transferred to Washington, down would go derable part of our State govern ments and their functions.

It is obviously a matter requiring the broadest and most thorough discussion seure to be jammed through Con gress at this session, and there will be relief among conservative people in hearing that President Taft has no purpose of pressing fairly doubt whether he is himself as well in relation to State autonomy as he seems to be. His plans certainly do not together as now developing. Why that corration income tax law if this measure was to be put forward? That was avowedly at but to bring the corporations under the eye of the Washington Government. And why that, when a plan is offered to bring them under Federal charters for a similar pur-pose? Assuredly the President should be willing to concede the abandonment of his till advised corporation tax law, now that this far more comprehensive scheme of Federal aggression is offered

LUXURIOUS DAYS.

The Golden Prime of Cooking and Courmandisc. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! When

power of sterling was nearly three times meat on the cheap list as gauged now, with the good butcher's insinuating scales to The fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries gave more room for tirade against luxury and exotic delicacies than the days of Varro, Sallust, Pliny and Seneca; an Apicius would feel small at a banquet of those days and a modern one such as is doled out frequently along the Pallid Way in Gotham.

Khalif Motawakkil the carpet was of gold worked with jeweis On it ures made of a paste of amber, aloes and nusk. Each guest had heaps of gold and silver pieces poured before him from which he could fill his pockets at pleasure, and on leaving each received a dress of honor

In Christian Europe and Germany the cloisters were the homes of good eating. Peter of Clugny about 1130 complained that many monks were not content with home foods but sought foreign foods. In England the reign of Richard II. was

an age of luxurious food. The ordinary the fourteenth century consisted of three the lourteenth century consisted of three courses of seven, five and six dishes each; at greater feasts eleven, nine and twelve dishes. The fifteenth century also distinguished itself in this way. When George Neville was made Archbishop of York in 1466 there was a huge banquet at which were devoured 4,000 cold game patties, 104 peacocks and 200 pheasants.

peacocks and 200 pheasants.

The biographer of Agostino Chigi has described three of his banque's at which Pope Leo X. was present. After a fairly modest banquet which cost \$10,000 seven heavy silver dishes were missing, but Chigi forbade any search and was surprised that so few were missing out of so many. At

modest banquet which cost \$10,000 seven heavy silver dishes were missing, but Chigi forbade any search and was surprised that so few were missing out of so many. At another banquet given in the summer on a colonnade on the Tiber nets were spread in the river and after each course al! the silver used was thrown in before the eyes of the guests in order that none might be used twice. The remains of the banquet were given to the crowd. At the third the Pope and twelve Cardinals and other great men were present and every guest found his arms faultlessly engraved on the silver off which he was easing.

Under Louis XIV "French cookery legislated for all Eurone." It was founded by a menu at a banquet given by Louvois, the Minister of War of Louis XIV., to the Dauphin and several other members of the royal family: It potages differents, It entrées, 13 hors d'envres pour le premier service, 24 plats d'entremets, II hors d'œuvres de legumes, d'omejettes, de crèmes, de foie gras et de truffes. The dessert is not mentioned.

The feast given by the Superintendent, Fouquet, on August 17, 1681, at his castle of Vaux to the King cost 120,000 livres, It was arranged by the famous cook Vatel. Eighty tables and thirty buffets were put up, 120 dozen serviettes were used and 800 dozen silver plates, thirty-six dozen silver dishes, and plate of massive gold. Afterward Molière's "Les Facheux" was played in the garden, Molière himself acting.

Madame de Sevignè's account of Vatel's suicide in April 1671, shows the importance attached to cooks and their art. The feast given by the great Condé to Louis XIV, at Chantilly cost 180,000 livres, but there were some triffing mishaps; the sea fish ordered from all the harbors did not arrive in time, and thus "the great Vatel, this genius who could have borne all the burdens of state, would not survive the imagined disgrace, and stabbed himself."

FERDINAND KAEGEBEEN.

HOBOKEN, N. J., February 9.

Perversity. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Do you think perversity is a disease? If so, I am afflicted with it in its most mailgnant form, and I'd like to be cured of it. Do you suppose it is the liver? NEW YORK, February 9.

The carriage free of postage of all mail matter sent by Theodore Roosevelt is proposed by Repre-sentative Hamilton Fish of New York, who intro duced a bill to that effect to-day.—Washington The poor old Postal Camel

> His work has been increasing in ever widening rones. We scarcely heard him murmur When Congressmen of yore

And furniture galore.

Besides the incidentals,

Has served us long and faithful,

Despite his many moans:

From out their boundless store He groaned and wriggled faintly When countless tons of seed Were loaded on him yearly With scarce a passing heed. Save to "scatter seeds of kindness"

He's done his very durndest Has come up smiling bravely To meet each piling wrong Of all the sable throng.

The poor old Postal Camel Drope, whimpering, to his knees: He well, too well, remembers When messages and letters Buzzed forth as thick as bees

Again, that Mighty Writer Comes back to frank his mail The prospect is sufficient To make an Atlas wall— Twill kill our Postal Camei

OF OUR COASTS.

The annual report of the Chief of Coast artillery contains some interesting information regarding the present actual strength of the troops manning the coast defences as

compared with the forces required for war. effect of the law increasing the pay of the enlisted men passed by Congress last year is clearly shown in the small difference between the actual and the authorized strength of the Coast Artillery Corps. shortage of men was only between six and seven hundred last year, whereas in 1908 it was nearly 6,000, a difference due to the greater number of enlistments in the last year, the direct result of better pay.

A coast artillery soldier under the new law can rise from a position giving him \$13 month to a rank with a salary of nearly \$100, so that a career is opened for the men entering the Coast Artillery Corps such as no other branch of the line of the army

At first some of the higher grades of rank were filled by direct appointment from civil life in order to obtain skilled and trained men, but now all the grades are filled from School organized to train and instruct the more advanced artillerymen. of the enlisted personnel is therefore more

In numbers, however, the coast artillery is still far behind. It has been decided long ago that in order to insure the efficient handling of our coast defences in time of war we should have in time of peace at least one full manning detail for every gun and fort on the coast. This is the minimum that is absolutely required, and this view has been expressed not only by every chief of artillery up to the present time, but by various Secretaries of War, leading members of military committees of Congress and the department commanders for a number of years past.

necessary that all the increase in the corps regular army; on the contrary, it has been decided that a part may very properly be supplied by the militia of the seacoast The War Department has adopted this policy, fixing the part to be furnished by the regulars at one complete manning detail for all mines, power and light plants and for all guns in our insular poss and one-half a complete manning detail for all guns in the United States proper, the rest to be furnished by the militia.

The present authorized strength of the Coast Artillery Corps is less than 30 per ent, of one complete manning detail for the guns in the United States proper. cording to the principle adopted by the War Department a considerable increase of the regular corps (aside from the militia) will be required in the near future in order to bring the total up to one-half of one complete

The other half is to be supplied by the militia of the coast States, and in this matter considerable progress has been made; inmilitia Coast Artillery Reserves (as they are officially designated) than of regulars in the Coast Artillery Corps assigned to

On this subject the Chief of Coast Artillery in his annual report makes the follow ing remarks:

The great enthusiasm shown by these militia reserves as a rule in taking up oast artillery work under such trying cirnimstances, the cordial assistance that has verywhere been given them by the regular coast artillery during the annual coast artillery manœuvres, the help that has been recently given by Congress in the way of appropriations for armory equipment, and he interest and support that has been extended to them by the War Department, all militia coast artillerymen will eventually develop into a force which will prove of much value to the nation in the event of attack on our sea coast, and of which all who have taken part in its development may

In addition to the regular and militia necessary for manning the guns. searchlights, mine commands, &c., in our coast forts, other troops will be defend our modern forts (which are entirely open to the rear) against attack from the rear. These troops, which are designated coast artillery supports, should be composed of infantry, cavalry and field artillery, and should constitute a separate mobile force of about the same strength

The present mobile army four infantry, cavalry and field artillery regiments) is entirely too small to furnish this separate force, consequently Congress will have to necessary to defend the rear of the forts, at least in our island possessions, inasmuch as the militia of the coast States can furnish the men necessary for the forts in the United States proper: but those required in our insular possessions should unquestionably be furnished from the regular army.

This is particularly necessary in Hawaii, where a great naval base is being established and where the guns of the forts are particularly exposed to attack from the rear. The constantly increasing importance of

number and important duties of our coast artillery troops again point to the necessity for having coast artillery departments, ommanded by Brigadier-Generals of coast artillery.

The present department commanders, in terested as they are in the mobile army rom which they came and in the work of which they are specially proficient, naturally want commands in the field army in time of war, whereas the coast defences at that time will particularly need efficient department commanders, brought up in the coast artillery and devoted to its work.

MR. TILLMAN'S OPPORTUNITY. He May Hear a Speech by Vice-President Zayas and "Size Him Up."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of January 25 I read a very interesting etter signed by Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada rebuking Senator Tillman for his uncalled for attack upon the Cuban people at the ban-quet given by the Military Order of the Carabao in Washington, without respecting the place or the presence of the Cuban Miniser, who was one of the honored guests on that occasion.

Senator Tillman in his tirade against the Cuban people alluded to the honorable Vice-President of the Republic of Cuba as The Republican Club negro. has offered the honorable Senator rom South Carolina an opportunity to judge for himself the high educational qualities of the man the Cuban people elected to the Vice-Presidency. If Senator Tillman avails himself of that opportunity he may learn many things which, judging from his remarks at the banquet, he seems

from his remarks at the banduce, he seems to ignore.

The Republican Club of New York has honored itself in honoring Vice-President Zavas, and has also invited the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York as guests at the banduct which the club will give in New York on February 12 to commemorate the birth-day of the illustrious emancipator and marryr President, Abraham Lincoln.

HAVANA, February 4. F. A. FUENTES.

Indians Good Shakers

Seattle correspondence Portland Oregonian Miss Sarah C. Ober, who has spent three years among the 7,000 Indians of the Washington coast. studying their religion and customs, says that some of the tribes have doubled in population in the last twenty years. These people are healthy. ive in comfort and some are citizens

They are practically all Shakers, this religion being a graft of Christianity upon the old Tomahnous or spirit worship. When a new convert re-ceives the "power" he becomes afflicted tempor rarily with a strange twitching of the muscles of shakes and shivers in a manner that no one sibly can imitate while in a normal condition.
"The religion has done more to save the Indians from vice than all the missionary work they have

Indian immediately becomes industrious An Optimist. Damocles saw the sword suspended by a hair.
"Lucky for me somebody wasn't baid," he cried.
Herewith he spoke lightly of other things.